

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SENDING AND RECEIVING  
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSIONS OVER A NON-TELEPHONIC  
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**

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5 This is a continuation in part application of Serial No. 08/815,026 filed March 14, 1997 and  
allowed on March 1, 1999.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the Invention**

10 The subject invention is generally related to facsimile transmission of documents, commonly  
known as fax systems, and is specifically directed to a fax system for sending documents and printed  
materials via distributive communication networks such as, by way of example, the Internet.

**Discussion of the Prior Art**

15 Facsimile transmission of documents and printed matter is well known. In a typical  
application, the document is fed through a transmission machine, where the printed or graphic  
material on the hard document is converted into a digital signal. This signal is then transmitted in  
real time over a telephone line to a compatible receiving machine where it is decoded and a facsimile  
document is reproduced.

20 Over the years, numerous changes have been made in this basic concept to improve both the  
quality and the efficiency of the transmission. Most receiving units still record and encode the  
information on a line-by-line feed. Others store the entire document code prior to initiating  
transmission and store the entire received document prior to reproduction. Still other systems utilize  
memory capacity to permit storage of the documents during normal business hours for transmission  
during off hours. Large volume users have incorporated comprehensive data compression and  
reduction schemes in order to reduce the amount of data required to be transmitted.

25 All of these various improvements have been made to reduce the amount of on-line time per  
transmission. Since transmission is almost always via public telephone lines, both congestion and  
expense are issues. This is particularly true when transmitting documents over domestic long  
distance lines or international telephone systems. Enormous savings could be achieved by a  
facsimile transmission system which is not dependent upon long distance and international public  
30 telephone lines.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention is directed to a facsimile transmission system which does not require the use of long distance or international telephone systems in order to transmit documents over long distances. Instead the "fax" system of the present invention utilizes the Internet, permitting fax transmission via local telephone service and Internet communication, or, in the alternative, directly over a network system without use of public access communication lines such as telephonic systems.

In the preferred embodiment, the fax system is also fully compatible with prior art systems and can send and receive documents via telephone lines as well as via other distributive communication networks such as, by way of example, the Internet. One significant advantage of the system of the subject invention is the ability to incorporate printed documents and graphic material, as well as computer generated documents and graphic material, into the fax system.

While the most significant advantage of the network fax system of the subject invention is the elimination of the use of costly public telephone carriers, the overall versatility of the system provides additional advantages over the prior art. For example, documents faxed into the system via prior art telephonic systems can be readily re-transmitted over the Internet. Likewise, documents transmitted over the Internet in the well known manner, e.g., E-mail, can be converted and retransmitted via prior art telephonic fax systems.

In addition, the network fax system of the subject invention can serve as an economical scanner, converting hard documents and graphic material into machine readable digital code which can then be transmitted directly into a computer based system for reformatting in a word processing system and the like. Likewise, the information in the computer system can be decoded and printed at the fax machine.

The versatility provided by the method and apparatus of the subject invention permits a common fax machine to become a printer and a scanner, as well as an interface to the distributive networks. This permits stations not on the network to communicate with the network via facsimile document transmission and permits the network users to communicate with the remote station.

All of this can be accomplished utilizing standard local telephone hookup between a user station and the network, permitting worldwide communication via a network such as the Internet without the use of long distance and international telephonic carriers.

The heart of the system of the subject invention is an interface positioned intermediately of a standard telephone line, a fax machine, and a computer. The interface is software supported at the computer and is adapted to route the signals therethrough to the computer for storage or for transmission via a selected network, or over a standard telephonic line, both to and from a standard fax machine.

In the preferred embodiment, the interface is inserted between the fax machine, the P.C., and the standard telephone line. The system is also adapted for use with other communication links and devices such as by way of example, ethernet, the world wide web and the like. The interface is also connected directly to a computer base such as a typical personal computer system, which permits  
5 communications between the network, the fax machine and the standard telephone system.

All of the software support for the system is loaded into the standard computer base. The interface permits the fax signal on the line between the public telephone system and the fax machine to be diverted to the computer where it is converted by the software into an acceptable Internet format. Signals from the Internet are converted into an acceptable fax format whereby they can be  
10 received by the local fax machine or transmitted over the standard telephone line to a remote fax system.

It is, therefore, an object and feature of the subject invention to provide a facsimile transmission system for permitting long distance fax transmission without the use of long distance or international telephone service.

It is a further object and feature of the subject invention to provide a facsimile transmission system that permits "faxed" documents to be transmitted and received via distributive data communication networks.

It is an additional object and feature of the subject invention to provide a facsimile transmission system which permits conversion of documents from any source into a computer into  
20 a standard facsimile format for transmission and reception via a standard facsimile transmission system.

Other objects and features of the invention will be readily apparent from the accompanying drawings and detailed description of the preferred embodiment.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

25 Fig. 1 is a flow diagram of a system incorporating the features of the subject invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view of the activation combinations of the interface of the subject invention.

Fig. 3 is a more detailed flow diagram of the interface in accordance with the subject invention.

30 Fig. 4 is an alternative embodiment, similar to Fig. 3.

### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

As shown in Fig. 1, the subject invention is utilized in combination with a standard computer based system such as, by way of example, the personal computer 10. As is typical, the computer 10 is connected to a modem 12, which may be either internal or external as shown. In a typical  
35 application, the modem may be used to connect the computer system to a distributive network such

sub c8 > as the Internet, as indicated at 14. The network may also be wired directly into the computer, as is the case with LAN based systems and the like. The significant point is that the computer is adapted for communicating data over a distributive network system. Also as is typical, the computer system may include any of a plurality of options, desired peripheral hardware components such as, by way of example, the laser printer 16.

In the preferred embodiment, one of the serial/parallel ports of the computer is connected to the facsimile communication interface 18 of the subject invention via a dedicated cable 20. In the illustrated embodiment, the interface 18 is connected directly to a standard local service telephone line 22 and via a dedicated communication line 24 to a standard, off-the-shelf facsimile machine 26.

10 The only additional hardware for the system of the subject invention is the interface 18, and the dedicated cable 20. A second phone wire 24 may also be required. The heart of the system is software which is loaded directly into the system via the computer 10, in typical fashion, utilizing a floppy disk or a CD ROM.

15 In order to operate the system of the subject invention, the software is utilized to convert the signal on line 20 received from the facsimile machine 26 from a standard facsimile signal such as, by way of example, a Group III signal, to a signal which is recognizable and useable by the computer system. Conversely, data signals output by the computer may be converted to Group III data signals, or the like for reproduction at the facsimile machine.

20 The data signal on line 20 may then be adapted for on-line transmission via the a distributive network such as the Internet 14 or for other computer based manipulation systems such as word processing and the like. The software also converts signals incoming directly to the computer via the Internet, a scanner (not shown), the keyboard 28, or other input device into a facsimile compatible signal for transmission over cable 20 and through the interface switch 18 to the fax machine 26 and/or the telephone line 27 as a fax signal.

sub c9 > 25 Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing the switching combinations made possible by the interface of the subject invention. In graphic 30, the fax signal transmitted to/from the computer via cable 20 is sent/received directly over the telephone line 22 in communication with a remote facsimile receiver. In graphic 32, the same signal is sent/received by a local facsimile receiver 26 (Fig. 1) via line 24. In graphic 34, the local facsimile machine is in a normal operating mode and 30 communicates directly with a telephone line 22.

sub c10 > A more detailed diagram of the interface 18 is shown in Fig. 3. The telephone line 22 is in direct communication with a pair of switches 40, 42, provided in the interface 18. When switch 40 is closed, the telephone line is connected directly to the computer via cable 20. When switch 42 is closed, the telephone line is connected directly to the local facsimile machine via line 24. This line 35 is also connected to a "ring" generator 44 to signal an incoming fax. The ring generator provides

sub c11 >

am activation signal for initiating the facsimile machine when a standard incoming telephone "ring" signal is not present. The ring generator 44 communicates directly with the computer via cable 20 directly with the local facsimile machine 26 via the interface 26. A parallel switch 48 is also present to selectively initiate the ring generator. Where desired, cable 20 can also be connected directly to the modem and through a controller 50 to a switch 52 and to the ring generator 44 to signal an incoming fax directly from the network.

As more specifically shown in Fig. 4, the system of the present invention is adapted for converting any of a variety of computer generated data signals to a facsimile format, and vice versa. For example, a data signal received by the computer 10 from a network source 14 is output on cable 20 and introduced directly to a local facsimile machine 26 via interface 18. The ring generator 44 will activate the facsimile machine by providing a simulated "ring" signal. Conversely, the local facsimile machine 26 may be used to receive hard copy data and via the interface 18 and dedicated cable 20, introduce the data into the computer 10 for transmission over a network line 14.

The telephone hook-up 22 shown in Fig. 3 is used when a remote facsimile machine is communicating either directly with the facsimile machine 26 in the normal manner, or with the computer 10 for transmission over the selected distributive network.

The facsimile system of the subject invention is very versatile in that it permits the local fax machine 26 to selectively transmit inputted and scanned documents to remote fax systems via telephone line 22, to the computer for processing via cable 20 and to remote fax locations via the Internet 14. The local facsimile machine becomes an inexpensive scanner source for scanning documents directly into the computer. The system of the subject invention also permits documents received via the Internet (whether originating as facsimile transmissions, E-mail or other) or documents generated at the computer or direct facsimile transmissions via telephone line 22 to be printed directly at the local facsimile machine 26, potentially eliminating the need for a separate printer 16.

The facsimile interface and transmission system of the subject invention is an efficient method and apparatus for transmitting and receiving documents via the distributive communication networks such as the Internet as well as via direct computer communication and standard fax transmission, without requiring the use of additional peripheral hardware components. While certain features and embodiments of the invention have been described in detail herein, it will be readily understood that the invention encompasses all modifications and enhancements with the scope and spirit of the following claims.